MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR :
320. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,89,053 for Vernacular Primary Schools by Re. 1.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO NON-GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
321. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,75,000 for grants-in-aid to non-Government Vernacular Schools by Rs. 10.

MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR :
322. To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,75,000 for grants-in-aid to non-Government Vernacular Schools by Re 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI
323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,75,000 for grants-in-aid to non-Government Vernacular Schools by Re. 1.

EDUCATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR
324 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,451 for item II. Text Book Committe by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :
325. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,451 for item II. Text Book Committee by Re. 1.

MR. V. CHANDAMIAH :
326. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for item XI travelling allowance to members of the Education Advisory Board by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. KUNJU :
327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,800 for item XII contribution to the Boys Scout Association by Rs. 100.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :
328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,800 for item XII contribution to the Boys Scout Association by Rs. 1,800.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand IX.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA :
329. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,574 under Demand by IX Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
330. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,574 under Demand by IX Rs. 10.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA :
331. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,574 under Demand by IX Rs 5.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :
332. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,574 under Demand by IX Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :
333. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 44,54,574 under Demand by IX Re. 1.

MR. C. V CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X—Travancore University.

Motion No. 334.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I move the following :—

"Reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Re. 1 to speak of Marine, Biology and Fisheries."

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[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

In the Travancore University budget speech it is stated that a proposal for the construction of a combined Marine Biology and Acquarium for the use of this Department, is being considered.

Sir, this department is intended for the study of the life history of fishes, the rate of growth of various fishes, the habits of fishes. Now the question is whether there is any necessity for this aquarium. Sir, Travancore does not want more fish ; what she wants is that what ever she catches must be properly handled and marketted. I think that is what is stated in the proceedings of the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture My contention therefore is that there is no great necessity for any aquarium the only purpose of which will be the study of the life history of fishes. What Travancore really needs at present is the development of the industrial side of fisheries.

Sir, in other countries, for instance in Japan, Portugal and Spain, it is the industrial side of fisheries that is developed. The pickling of fish, the manufacture of fish-oil, fish powders, and iodine, and the canning of fish, these are the things that are developed in other countries; and, that is what we want to be done here also. Therefore there is no great necessity for an aquarium here to study the life history of fish.

Then again, Sir, the Note of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor further says —

> "Among the items of work proposed to be undertaken by the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries, the exploration of the possibilities of pearl fishing near Cape Comorin may be mentioned."

I agree, Sir, that there are great possibilities for the development of pearl fishery near the Cape ; because the condition of the sea at the Cape is more or less the same as that in Tuticorin where, as is well known, they have pearl fishery. Further, the Tuticorin Oyster-beds are very near Cape Comorin. Therefore, in places near Cape Comorin, and Muttom, it is very likely that there is scope for pearl fishery.

But the question is whether we have a qualified expert to do pearl cultivation; I do not think there is any. Sometimes back I wrote a letter to the President of Agricultural Board, namely, the Director of Agriculture, asking him whether he could enlighten me on the subject of pearl fishery; and he directed the Fishery Superintendent to give me all available information on the subject. Mr. Narayanan Nair, the Fishery Superintendent, has written to me as follows :—

> "Miki Motho & Co., in Japan is the world's famous pearl cultivating company and the secrets of the industry are not let known to others. Miki Motho is called the Pearl King of the World. I have received letters from the assistants working in the company that they are prepared to go over to Travancore on a very reasonable salary to start pearl cultivation in our land."

Therefore my contention is that, until and unless we get down an expert from Japan, it is not desirable to start pearl cultivation in our State. I think the Professor of Marine Biology we now have is not competent to deal with the situation.

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It is stated, Sir, that the idea is to combine the Marine Laboratory and the aquarium. Is it, I ask, to study the life history of fishes in the sea, or inland waters? If it is argued by the Vice-Pro-Chancellor of the University that this is also intended for the study of the life history of fishes in the sea, I object to the aquarium; because, as I said, there is absolutely no necessity for studying the life history of sea fishes. My reason is this. It is known to all of us that fishes in the Travancore sea are migratory: today we may get a good catch in the sea, and tomorrow we may not get anything. That shows that the fishes in the Travancore seas are purely migratory. There is therefore absolutely no necessity to study the life history of the fishes of the Travancore sea. The Vice-Pro-Chancellor may say——

PRESIDENT: He is Pro-Vice-Chancellor: (*Laughter.*)

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Thank you, Sir.

If, on the other hand, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor argues that the aquarium is intended for the study of the life history of inland fishes, then I do agree with him that there is some necessity for it. Recently I read in the Hindu that attempts are being made in some places in India to construct new tanks for the purpose of growing new kinds of fishes. It is therefore perfectly justified that we should have an aquarium to develop our fisheries in backwaters and in tanks. But there is absolutely no necessity for an aquarium for exploiting the wealth of the deep, namely, the sea.

Sir, what we urgently require is not an aquarium, but fishery education. There is scope and necessity not only for fishery high schools but fishery colleges. Now, we have only two or three fishery schools and they are all useless. A careful study of the history of Japan will show that there are many schools and colleges of fishery there. There are about 15,000 skilled workmen there. They have also one or two fishery colleges, and the fishery graduates there number about 4,000. It is clear, Sir, therefore, that it is this high standard of fishery education that is responsible for the rich catches of fish in Japan. Therefore, what is more urgently required here are more fishery high schools and fishery colleges, and not an acquarium.

With these words, I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, it is with considerable diffidence that I rise to speak on a technical subject of this kind. I cannot rush into the subject with the freedom and vivacity which the honourable member, the mover has displayed.

Before I take up the particular point which Mr. Nadar has dealt with, I would like to inform him and the House that I have requested the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries to be present here at this debate, to listen to the wisdom flowing from the mouth of the honourable member Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar, to note down his suggestions and to see what can be done in the matter.

Sir, what has been stated in my note refers only to the immediate activities of the Fisheries Section of the University during the year 1114.

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

It is because the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries considers that an aquarium is an essential counter-part of a Marine Biology Laboratory that we have decided to start one at a very small cost.

Sir, this aquarium is not a mere toy or a show place. It is meant to be a place where the physiological and anatomical properties of marine and fresh water fish can be studied. I may also point out that even for the study of fisheries from the economic point of view a great deal of research is necessary. In any case, I can assure the honourable member that this aquarium will serve as an auxiliary to the laboratory for Marine Biology and Fisheries.

With regard to pearl fishery, Sir, it is a fact that the Professor of Marine Biology has discovered certain evidences of pearl oyster beds in some parts of the Travancore coast.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Has this Professor visited Japan at least once?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I do not think so.

PRESIDENT: But I think we have the good fortune of having in our service some one else who has visited Japan.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir, the Superintendent of Fisheries of the Agricultural Department. But I may say Sir, that the Professor of Marine Biology has had practical training in the laboratories of Plymouth and Naples, and he holds a very high Degree Marine Biology; he is a D. Sc. of the London University.

MR. CODIVEETTIL C. RAMANKUJU: അവിടെയെല്ലാം പോയി ബെഡ് സുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I am afraid I cannot answer that question, Sir, but the the Professor assures me that he is competent to start preliminary investigation.

MR. CODIVETTIL C. RAMANKUNJU: മറയിൻ ബയോളജി പ്രൊഫസർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വരുന്നതിനുൻപേ പോയി ബെഡ് സുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥലവും പോയി സന്ദർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir; he is a Travancorean, not a foreigner, and for the last four or five years, he has been spending his vacations here, in Travancore, studying Travancore fisheries.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW: It was stated, Sir, that the Superintendent of Fisheries has visited Japan. May I know whether he belongs to the University staff?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: No, Sir; the University is not going to be a water-tight compartment having nothing to do with the departments of Government; the resources of Government are available to us and our resources are available to the Government.

With regard to fishery education, as a matter of fact, the Professor of Biology has given us a scheme for a post-graduate course in fisheries and Marine Biology; only we are not taking it up immediately in 1114. The University will certainly investigate the question of fishery education in the State, not only of the University grade but

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also of the school grade. The suggestions made by the honourable the mover of this motion will certainly be borne in mind when the further development of our fishery section is taken up.

In view of my assurance I hope the honourable member will not press his motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I find that motions 335, 336, 339, 341 and 343 deal with what may be called general University policy. I propose to call, in turn, the honourable members who have given notice of these motions; and then what may be called special matters may be taken up if there is time.

Motion No. 335.

MR. K. T. THOMAS: Sir, I rise to move a cut of Rs. 5 out of the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X. Talking about the University last year this time, on 21st June 1937, the Dewan President said—"It is therefore the policy of this Government so to re-orient the educational policy of the State, so to co-ordinate the educational enterprise of the State, that it might be possible for a young man to be trained from the beginning in some handicraft, in some 'artisanship, in something which he might do with his own hand in addition to what he can do solely with his brain; in other words secondary education will have to be re-organised so that promotion from class to class will not be given to a student merely because he is good in a language or in algebra or in arithmetic but only if he also gets a certain proportion of marks in some manual craft, some artisanship, suited to his locality, suited to the environment in which he must be made proficient." Now I ask whether the University as now existing will stand an examination from this aspect. I have not been able to see that the Government have yet considered the question of a re-organisation of secondary education. Secondary education follows the same policy as it did before the establishment of the University.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have received notice from about 20 honourable members that they wish to participate in this debate. For that reason I am afraid it will be necessary for me, to give as many members as possible a chance of participating in this discussion to enforce the time limit as far as possible. The time limit is five minutes, but of course the Chair has discretion in the matter.

MR. K. T. THOMAS: Now the University whose establishment was sought to be justified on the basis of affording technological and industrial education, now provides faculties in Arts, Science and Law with curricula almost identical with those adopted by the Madras University.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Is it the honourable member's view that these faculties should be abolished and that all the colleges should be abolished?

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MR. K. T. THOMAS: No, Sir, It is not for an omission of the total grant that I move ; it is not for the abolition of the University that I move. I was pointing to this circumstance to give expression to the considerable apprehension now entertained about these faculties. It is learnt that more than one high placed officer of this Government has sent his children for undergoing courses in Arts and Science and Law in other Universities while our University under their patronage provides the very same courses as they want for their children. The apprehension there is that the University provides faculties which are good enough for the children of non-officials in Travancore while not good enough for the children of officials in the Travancore Government service. From the note and the information made available to this House by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor we find that the only examination which will be held next year are F. L., L. T., and Preliminary Honours course. If so where are the technical course ; the industrial education that was promised. How does the University help to turn out men who can after education, lay hands on some profession other than the clerical and Government appointments. We should immediately take up the question of so recasting so remodelling, so re-orienting our secondary education as to produce men who will get a consummation of their education in the University in such a way that our schools will act as feeder institutions sending up to the University men who might get first class training in some profession or handicraft. I shall leave to the large number of friends who have expressed desire to talk on this motion to enlarge on the different aspects which may arise for consideration in this discussion.

MR. A. J. JOHN : Sir, I also support the motion. My object in supporting the motion is to bring to the attention of Government the expenditure side of the University. At the time when the scheme was placed before this House it was stated that the expenses in connection with the University may not be very much and that they can manage with the ordinary expenses. But from the Budget we see that this year a sum of Rs. 3,65,200 was sanctioned for collegiate education, but in the note prepared by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor we find that the expenditure would come to Rs. 8 lakhs in the coming year. In the note it is suggested that a sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs more will be required to meet the expenditure. This is only the initial stage of the University and we have not really entered into the University programme proper. If the expenditure is to increase at this rate, I fear that the financial condition of the State will not permit us to continue the University for long. So, my submission is that the whole thing should be reconsidered and the matter examined thoroughly whether our financial condition will permit us to conduct the University at this rate. With these words I support the motion.

MR. K. KESAVAN : സർ, യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു ഈ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു അഭിമാനകരം തന്നെയാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ് സമ്മേളനകാലത്തു ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വാദപ്രതിവാദം ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ വലിയ ചെലവൊന്നും ഇതിനു വേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ മന

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സ്സിലാക്കിയതു്. ഈ വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറിൽ ക്യാപിറൽ എക്സ്പെൻഡിച്ചറിൽ യൂനിവേർസിറ്റി ബിൽഡിംഗ്സിനായി ൨,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ കെ ള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. റവന്യൂവിൽ ചാർജ്ജ്ചെയ്തു് ൫,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇതിൽ കാളേജു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചെലവുകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കാളേജുകളിൽ നിന്നും മറ്റും റവന്യൂ ഇനത്തിൽ വരേണ്ടതായ ൨,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ ഈ ബഡ്ജറിൽ വരവിനത്തിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും. അതു യൂനിവേർസിറ്റിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം പോകുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാംവച്ചു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ൧൯൫൫-൫൬ാമാണ്ടത്തേക്കു മൊത്തം ഏകദേശം ൧൨,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയോളം യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു ചെലവുവരുന്നതായി കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ഇത്രയും ഭീമമായ ഒരു ചെലവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് ആരും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Sir, the honourable member states that 8 plus 2 equals 12.

MR. K. KESAVAN : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസലർ അവർകൾ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു മുഴുവൻ കേട്ടില്ലാ എന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. കേട്ടിട്ടാണു് ഈ പ്രസ്താവന ചെയ്തതെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് കണക്കു കൂട്ടുന്നതിൽ വലിയ പ്രാഗത്ഭ്യമില്ല.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : One question, Sir.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. Is it necessary to enter into the details of arithmetic?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ഈ പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസലർ എന്നുള്ളതിനു മലയാളത്തിൽ ഉള്ള പരിഭാഷ എന്താണു്?

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The honourable member has about four or five minutes more and by the time he elaborates the proper meaning of the term, the time allotted to him may have expired.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, the other day the member said that Legal Remembrancer.....

PRESIDENT : Order, order, Mr. Kesavan will proceed.

MR. K. KESAVAN : മലയാളഭാഷ ഉണ്ടായകാലത്തു് ഇന്നത്തെപോലെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയോ പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസലരോ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. പ്രൊവൈസ ചാൻസലർ എന്നതു് മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ ഒരു സാങ്കേതികപദമായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു.

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PRESIDENT : Order, order. I do not think the honourable member need trouble himself to explain why he used the English word. He might go on with the main thesis.

MR. K. KESAVAN : ൨,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ബിൽഡിംഗ്സിനു കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ൩,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ റവന്യൂവിൽ ചാർജ്ജുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ൨,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ കാളേജ്ഓഫീസ് ഇനത്തിൽ വരാവുന്നതും ഇങ്ങനെ ഏ൭,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ ചെലവു വരുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെലവു വരുമെന്ന് ആദ്യകാലത്തു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി എന്നെഴുതിയ ഒരു ബോർഡു സ്ഥാപിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം നമ്മുടെ അഭിമാനം പരിപാലിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ നിത്യജീവിതത്തിനു ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായി വരുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങളായിരിക്കണം ഈ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. വ്യവസായികമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ, ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളെ, ഈ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി മുഖാന്തിരം പഠിപ്പിച്ചു അവർക്കു ഏറ്റവും ഐശ്വര്യകരമായ ഒരു ഭാവിയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. പക്ഷെ, യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ കാര്യപരിപാടികളെല്ലാം നോക്കുമ്പക്ഷം, വ്യവസായികമായ വശത്തു എത്രമാത്രം അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതു കണ്ടതന്നെ അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള ഒരഭിപ്രായം ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടു. കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും അതു നശിക്കാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നന്നാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പെട്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ കഴിയും; എന്നുവരികിലും ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ അതു കുറെയെങ്കിലും നന്നാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കാതെവരികയില്ല. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ വിചാരിക്കുമ്പക്ഷം കൃഷിസംബന്ധമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ വിധത്തിൽ അവ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനും യാതൊരു വിഷമവുമില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ലളി

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തകലകളേയും കേരളസംസ്കാരത്തേയും പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുവാനായി മാത്രം ഉദ്ദ്യമിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന് ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ, ജനങ്ങൾ സുഖമായി ഐശ്വര്യത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട മുഖ്യസംഗതികളെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ആദ്യമായി വേണ്ടതു്. എല്ലാപേരും ഐശ്വര്യവാന്മാരും സമ്പന്നന്മാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവരും ആയിരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ലളിതകലയും കേരളസംസ്കാരവും എല്ലാം പഠിച്ചു് ആനന്ദിക്കുവാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടു്. അതുവരെ നിത്യജീവിതത്തിനു ഉപയോഗമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയാണു് പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കുറെപ്പേരെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴില്ലെ?

MR. K. KESAVAN : ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജുകാം മദ്രാസ്സ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയോടു ഘടിപ്പിച്ചായിരുന്നു ഇതുവരെ നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേർസിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിച്ചയുടനെ പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസലരുടെ മകനെ മദ്രാസ് യൂണിവേർസിറ്റിക്കു് അയച്ചു. അതു അദ്ദേഹം മദ്രാസ്കാരനായതു കൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. ഏതായാലും ഈ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുമായി ബന്ധം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നവരെല്ലാം ഈ ധർമ്മരാജത്തോടു കടപ്പെട്ടവരായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇവിടം വിട്ടുപോകുന്നവരെ നേരത്തെ ഈ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നും അകറേണ്ടതാണു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI Sir, the real question that we have to consider in this connection is whether the additional expenditure which we are going to incur under the head of capital expenditure and also under recurring expenditure will be justified by the kind of University that we are going to have. Sir, the changes that we see after all, so far as information available on the point goes, are really very little. As for the change in secondary education Mr. Thomas referred to it and I am not able to see any indication as to how our secondary education is to be modified as a result of the formation of the new University. There is not even an indication in that direction. Unless that is done I should think the formation of a University can well be considered a waste of public money. It may be said that time should be given for that. The future will show that necessary changes will be effected in the system of secondary education. There is no use saying like that.

That apart coming to the Faculty Technology in the Univesity, I am afraid, the Government have no difinite notions in regard to

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that matter either. I may refer in particular to what has been put down in the note given to us as Laboratory Technology. That is rather a grand term. But what it really connotes, it is not quite easy to comprehend. Moreover, I find the Expert in Technology, in other words, the Director of Technology, has been here for some time now and provision has been made for his pay only for four months in the year. That, Sir, is a very significant fact. What does that show? Even though Dr. Parameswaran was brought down in the first instance for a year, was it really the idea of Government that he should go back at the end of the year? Was it the idea with which that the Director of Technology was appointed? I ask seriously whether the Government did not make a very serious mistake either in choosing him or in not having difinite ideas as to what the Technology courses are going to be. To me it appears that he has been doing nothing substantial so far as the Travancore University is concerned and he has practically to go back as it were after his term is over. His services are not felt to be sufficiently useful or necessary. Is that the way in which an important question like technology should have association with Travancore University? That is the serious question I want to ask and I expect a very clear answer from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

In regard to the courses of studies prescribed, the only thing worth mentioning is the course in the branches of engineering. We are going to train six students in Civil Engineering, six in Mechanical Engineering, six in Electrical Engineering and six in Chemical Engineering, every year. Beyond that there is practically nothing by way of technology that a University can boast of. I now ask in all seriousness whether we really think that these 24 engineers who come out of the University every year are going to be absorbed in Travancore service? If not will the instruction be of such a kind that these men will find scope for employment elsewhere? Though it was a personal matter, the fact that some children of the officers connected with the University, the son of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for instance, was sent to Madras is a very significant circumstance to be considered in this connection.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, after the very detailed explanation about that fact in my reply at the general discussion of the budget may I point out that elementary decency requires that the honourable members of the State Congress party should show better manners.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: I object to that, Sir.

PRESIDENT: 'Elementary decency' is parliamentary. But the expression used by the honourable member, namely, 'want of manners' is not parliamentary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: I referred to that circumstance for this reason. We are going to start a new University and once we have begun to conduct it, it is more or less of an experimental nature. When we spent our public money the return that is derived from it must be adequate and substantial. Nobody outside should consider that the position of Travancore University stands on a different footing. It should not be said that ours is not on a par with the other Universities outside Travancore. It should be recognised as equal to the Uni-

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versities such as in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. I expected such an assurance from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor made a statement the other day in answer to a question put by me. The question I raised was the circumstances under which his son insisted him to be sent to Madras. He replied that his son was sent to Madras fearing that he might be found not good enough for Travancore. He also said that his son wanted an assurance from him that he will have a career in Travancore and that he will not be discriminated against in Travancore as a foreigner. To say that unless he finds an opening in life in this State, he will not have his education in Travancore, does that not create a natural suspicion in regard to the state of affairs of the Travancore University? Does it not follow that the University may not after all be good enough from the point of view of a foreigner? Suppose his son were in England. Would he ask his father for a career in the University of Oxford unless he is given a chance in life in Madras?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That very question was asked by Mr. Thanu Pillai himself.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: The answer given was that he could not have an opening in life as a result of his career in this University. Travancore will prefer their own men and therefore the education of his son was provided for in Madras. I say that is a very wrong attitude to take, even in regard to a statement made on behalf of Government that for Travancore service, the graduate who come out of the Travancore University will be given preference to men who come from other Universities. I can understand that Travancore students are given preference provided they come out of the Travancore University.

PRESIDENT: The statement made on behalf of Government meant just this, and no more and no less. The Travancore University hopes to so shape its education that for the work which Travancore requires, her University products will be such that they will be given preference by virtue of education and equipment imparted to them.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: We also expected that people outside Travancore will be wise enough to realise the fact of giving preference to Travancoreans. That was not the position taken up by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. By this I do not want to accuse anybody coming from other Universities. My central idea is that our University should command that respect and position assumed by universities elsewhere.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has only two minutes more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: With regard to the technological courses in Engineering, these 24 people will be trained every year. Beyond that what is there in the scheme that is given to us to justify the inauguration of a university. Reference is made to certain other studies such as dyeing, durrie and carpet weaving, rattan and basket making, embroidery, etc. There is also a carpentry and smithery school. My point

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is, do these really form part of our University. Do we want a university for the study of these subjects? We have at present some of these schools. They are under the management of the Industries as well as the Education Department. Could not those studies be continued like that? Either the Industries Department or the Education Department may have control over those studies. Do these institutions require to be amalgamated to the University and form part of studies therein is a question that I want to ask.

Coming to the Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts, I find that nothing substantial has been proposed under it. It is not suggested in the note that is given to us as to how that faculty is going to function. In my opinion in a study of that kind, Malayalam language should be substantially encouraged. Apart from the statement that such a thing will be done in a general way I do not find any thing else in the note. I do not see even a beginning in that direction is sought to be made. Why not make a bold attempt to start it and make our edudation really national? When are we going to make it so? Even in secondary schools, vernacular has not been made the medium of instruction. Why is it that Government have not done it so far? Where is the necessity for us to wait any longer for this matter? Unless that is done, unless we make our education really national by making the Malayalam language to serve as the medium, I am definitely of the view that no useful purpose is served by our University or the broadcasting scheme and such other schemes. We have sanctioned about Rs. 1½ lakhs for the the broadcasting scheme. How is that amount going to be utilised unless the broadcasting is done in the vernacular language? How are our people to be enabled to deliver lectures and discourses in scientific and other topics in the vernacular language? Even now the school masters of secondary schools are not able to teach any subject in vernacular. That is the real difficulty. Things must change. No attempt is sought to be made to enrich the Malayalam language and its literature or as a matter of fact, the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

No attempt is made to develop our national language in any direction whatsoever. Under such circumstances I ask seriously, where is the justification for starting a university for Travancore. So far as the materials available with us goe, I have to come to the conclusion that there is no use in saying that everything will follow. In regard to the study of marine biology and fisheries, what is it that has been provided for. It seems that two students have been permitted to do some kind of research work. Is it after all a work which should go to the University? Is it after all a work for which there is necessity for a full-time professor to be appointed? The long and short of it is that the Government have really no difinite ideas as to what they should do in those studies. There should be clear ideas on the matter before any money is sought to be expended. In regard to the question of expenditure we are incurring certainly a recurring expenditure, at least three times as much as we have been expending on collegiate education. With these observations, I support the motion.

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MR. M. G. MATTHEW: Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I would like to place certain aspects of the question regarding the working of the University. One aspect of the question is that when the subject was discussed last year and the Budget was presented the special officer who was asked to chalk out a scheme for the University told us that there is going to be a residential type of University and that the colleges in Trivandrum and other places in Travancore will be added on to it as constituent colleges with certain privileges granted to them. The suggestions made by the member at that time have not been translated into practice. Next it was suggested that the University should be started in a central place in Travancore and the location of the place should be far away from the town of Trivandrum. In regard to this aspect of this matter also our suggestions have not been carried out. The suggestion raised was that a compact area should be made available in a central place in Travancore and suitable buildings with sufficient accommodation and other things must be constructed. That would perhaps have satisfied the suggestion made by the special officer. After having been told that this was going to be a residential system we see now that the system of University is entirely changed.

We see also another method resorted to as far as the finances of the University are concerned. Last year the Special Officer came with a demand for a lakh of rupees to meet the expenditure of the University plan itself. This year the Financial Secretary says that the method of dealing with the finances of the University are entirely different and so this House could not know about the University receipts and disbursements and this House has nothing to do with that. It is a very valuable chance that the representatives of this House have to discuss the policy and the manner in which the University should develop. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is demanded of this House because the University wants it. Suppose next year the University wants more money for its working and the members will have nothing to say with regard to it. After having brought all the colleges under the Travancore University and then trying to remove whatever little control this House has on its working, is certainly objectionable. This House should at least be given the chance to offer its suggestions with regard to the working of the University for future years to come. I even take objection to the way in which the budget has been presented so far as the university is concerned. In fact the receipts and expenditure ought to have found a place in the budget so that the members may have an idea of it. Now it is said that a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is necessary. We do not know for what Departments they are to be used, what sort of education the university is going to impart, etc. When we approach this question, we have no idea as to the working of the University itself.

Another aspect that was raised was about the value of the degrees of the Travancore University. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor then assured us that Travancoreans should not be guilty of an iferiority complex, that the value of Travancore degrees would be respected and that they

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would be as high as it is elsewhere. It is in that spirit that he then came forward. We thought that all would be working in that spirit. The other day when Mr. Thanu Pillai put a question, I found the Pro-Vice-Chancellor getting rather hot and saying that his son wanted an undertaking from him that he will not be discriminated against in Travancore. That is rather unfortuate. If he is not able to control his son I do not know who else will be able to do so. To tell the House that his son wanted an assurance that the Travancore degree will be respected is, I think, the same as saying that the Travancore degrees will be of no value at all.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I never said that if he get a degree from Travancore, that will not be respected. I do not know why the members of the State Congress party should insist on misrepresenting what I said.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW: In fact what does it mean? If his son wanted an assurance that the Travancore degrees would be respected, certainly it would mean that he doubted of its value outside. I do not know what else it would mean. Even when Mr. Thanu Pillai was at this question, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor accused the members of the State Congress party and said that they were to learn better manners. I think this is not the way in which.....

PRESIDENT: The question of manners with regard to an honourable member's speech has been dealt with by the Chair. The honourable member would not go into intricate questions.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW: Because that question happened to be put by a member of the State Congress party, to discriminate that party from the rest of the House and accuse them of manners is, I think, highly irregular.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: Was not that information elicited by a member of the United Nationalist Party?

MR. M. G. MATTHEW: Certainly so. My suggetion is that the attitude of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.....

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has exceeded his time limit.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW: So far as the method of the scheme of improvement of high school courses is concerned, we do not know whether it has been tackled by the University or even whether an attempt has been made to change the course of study in the High schools and the Colleges. With these remarks I support the motion.

DR. C. R. HARLER (*Planters*): Sir, I rise to oppose the cut motion, and in so doing wish to speak about our University.

I support the University because we already have our colleges, and all that is needed now is a nucleus to make them into a University. On this account the capital expenditure need not be great, and the recurring expenditure will not be much in excess of that at present spent on higher education.

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One point which has exercised several of my honourable friends is whether the University is being developed along the right lines. In this connection a brief review of the development of English Universities is not out of place. Oxford was a University in the Middle Ages, long before science or technology were considered, and as such it became a centre for the study of arts, which it remains, to a great extent. Cambridge was founded, I believe, in the 17th century and followed along the lines of Oxford, although to-day it is a noted centre of study for mathematics and physics. Durham was an early University, devoted to theological study.

To enter the Universities which I have named, it was necessary to be a member of the established church, Roman Catholics and Dissenters were not admitted. As an outcome of these restrictions, London University was given a Charter about 1830, although that city had been a centre of learning for several centuries.

In the 19th century, England became rapidly industrialised and technicians were needed. To supply these, technical colleges sprang up as University Colleges connected with London University. As time went on, these colleges broke away from the parent University and obtained their own charters, so that to-day we have a large number of Universities feeding our industries with technicians. Manchester University specialises in cotton technique, Leeds in wool, Newcastle in mining, Sheffield in steel and metallurgy, Birmingham in brewing, for in England we still drink so much that a University considers it desirable to turn out experts to assist brewers. At Bristol University, tanning is a speciality and at Reading, agriculture, and so on.

The modern Universities in England have developed as part of our trade and manufacture, and are largely responsible for Britain's present greatness.

In Travancore, our University will serve a purpose similar to that filled by their modern British counterparts, and on this account I consider we are proceeding along the right lines.

Of course, it may be suggested that if it is only technicians which we need, why not stop at a Technical College or a Polytechnic. I am afraid, however, that many young men need the incentive of the magic letters B. A. or B. Sc. to make them study.

One danger to our University in Travancore is that it may move away from technical studies and tend towards the arts. One of my honourable friends has suggested we have a Chair for the study of Oriental Art, and numerous suggestions regarding the study of Kerala Art have been put forward. What is Kerala Art? I have asked a number of my Travancore friends, and usually they gaze into space and wave an arm at my question, from which I gather that Kerala Art is something very desirable but difficult to define. Other friends, more honest perhaps, say frankly that they do not know what Kerala Art is and do not care either. Not satisfied with such indefiniteness, I have been to our art experts and sought information, in all humility. I have thereby gathered that, strictly speaking, there is no definite

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[Mr. C. R. Harler.]

Kerala Art. A certain style and spirit in architecture permeates India, I am told, but in Travancore certain modifications occur. The same with sculpture and other arts is evident, I understand. With all due respect, Sir, I gathered that Kerala Art is a kind of fringe to art in general and that art recognises no frontiers. When a person has studied art as a whole, I can appreciate that a study of the Kerala fringe may be profitable, but such is surely not a subject for our young University, under present conditions and requirements.

What market value will a man have who can only sell a knowledge of Kerala Art? It is notorious that artists all the world over are generally half-starved. Of course, many of us in Travancore are also half-starved, without the assistance of art.

PRESIDENT: Some scientists are also half-starved, Dr. Harler.

DR. C. R. HARLER: Regretfully I agree, Sir.

My honourable friends realise, of course, that I am over-stating my case, but I do so to emphasise the fact that we have such urgent need for technologists, that we should not dissipate an iota of our energy on artistic frills. These luxuries will come later.

Science has not had sufficient opportunity in India, we have too many Arts students. An unemployed B. A. is often a centre of disaffection and trouble, and we see him lounging about our towns looking for trouble. Now, Sir, had the same man been trained as a technologist, trained to use hand and eys, he would try to do something rather than talk. In doing, he would create work for others.

A number of honourable members on the floor of this House have openly expressed fears that our Travancore University will not be able to compete with those of Madras and elsewhere. Now it is bad psychology to develop an inferiority complex. My own opinion of certain Indian Universities is that the tendency is to slide down the slippery slope of the Arts and for studies to become pure instead of applied. If we steadfastly turn our backs on things "arty", and keep to things technical we shall not only hold our own against others, but go ahead of them.

My constitutents need technicians and will support a University devoted to technology. The company which I serve gives its support, and, speaking for myself, I am anxious to give such help as lies within my power.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, we are very glad to see from the several cut motions that nobody has any objection to the University itself. The point of attack has been about the various faculties and the details of the faculties. Mr. Thanu Pillai had plenty of destructive criticism. I am sure the Pro-Vice Chancellor would not claim perfection for the scheme that he has put forward. If Mr. Thaun Pillai had put forward any constructive suggestions for the Pro-Vice Chancellor in the course of his speech, he would have been quite happy to respond,

(Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: *Hear, hear.*)

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What I am concerned with and what I feel in the first instance is the position of the faculty of law in the University. Dr. Harler referred to the unemployment problem. I feel that the faculty of law is a creator of unemployment in Travancore.

I can recollect the B. L. course from the days of Dr. Ormsby about fifty years ago. There were few students then, but now the number of B. L's. turned out by the Madras University is so large that the demand is not commensurate with the supply. Every court is congested, so much so, that Government felt that at least the Pleadership Class might be abolished. Still the number of lawyers seems to grow every year. From British India plenty of students were comming to Travancore to study Law. That was how the Law College was maintaining itself. It should never do to produce more and more lawyers, to result in further congestion in courts, and to a certain extent demoralisation of the profession as well. Considering this state of affairs I would suggest that the faculty of law may at least be suspended for a period of, say, ten years. We have plenty of B. L's. here in Travancore who care only to practise. In England a lawyer often turns to another profession, say, the Police or business, if he does not get sufficient practise in the Bar. Here, every village, every well-to-do family has a B. L. The majority of these B. L's. are out of employment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: What about the Arts Graduates?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: It has been already expressed by me on more than one occassion that we should turn our attention more to science than to arts. We should concentrate on science, research and applied science and not so much on arts or law. That way lies salvation. I would once again call upon the Pro-Vice Chancellor to tell us, setting aside sentiment, whether under present circumstances, the faculty of law would serve any useful purpose. Possibly in the course of a year, when the Bar Council prohibits a practising lawyer from following any other profession the lawyer might be compelled to take to some other profession to find a means of livelihood. That will make the position of the lawyer more difficult.

Sir, now I come to the question of Fisheries which was referred by Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar in this connection. The Fisheries of Travancore are the greatest asset to the State. It is worth not lakhs but crores of rupees. If properly handled that can cure the unemployment problem. I very much regret to see that only a small amount has been allotted to that item. A lot of investigation has to be gone into not merely on sea-fish but those in the lakes and backwaters also. I hope more will be done in this direction as it is a perennial source of income to the State.

With regard to applied science I wish to say a few words. If properly gone into, applied science would fetch annually more than the few lakhs that have been invested as capital for the establishment of the University. The authorities could have done something better in spite of their excuses and explanations. They could have consulted the public before publishing their scheme and ascertained public opinion as well regarding it.

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MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, I rise to make a few observations upon this very important question of the University. And in this connection, I fear, I have to differ with one of my learned seniors for whose views and for whom I have got considerable respect and also for whose success in the profession I have got great admiration. Certainly there is unemployment in the country. It exists not only in Travancore but outside Travancore in British India and for that matter, everywhere in the civilized world. But if any one stands up and says that education in Law is responsible for that unemployment and a cessation of law studies will be a panacea for it I say that is the result of heated imagination.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: Is the member opposing his leader's constructive suggestion to abolish law faculties?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I do. I would say that for these reasons. According to me we have arrived at a stage in society when we cannot definitely and confidently say what sort of education would provide bread for millions of people. At different stages and at different times different suggestions are put forward. What is it that we can safely assert? Why is the problem so difficult? Life itself is an adventure. One cannot say beforehand what equipment a person should have so that he may live in the world successfully. The time when people thought that a particular type of education would be sufficient to meet the needs of the country is gone and we must now give up the idea of having a particular institution for manufacturing certain types of people on certain prescribed rules and regulation. What I would say is this. Give a person opportunities to acquire as much knowledge as he can assimilate. If I were a young man now—unfortunately I am past that age—I may study Law, I may study Engineering, I may study Medicine or any branch of knowledge. No doubt we do not know when an opportunity may turn up. But when such opportunity turns up, one should be competent to avail oneself of it.

There are people who say that we must have adult education. What does it mean? It means that our education should not stop itself with the University. An University should give education as far as its funds will permit. Certain funds may be found for it to establish a certain faculty No doubt, I cannot but protest at the fling thrown at the lawyer and his profession. Some people who are occupying high positions may be indulging in some day dreams. Let us not translate into practice those day dreams in Travancore.

Coming to the University, I fear whether the matter is ripe for criticism. As we have taken a step should we abolish the Science College, the Law College, the Arts College and begin again. We have built up the structure gradually and what we want is to build a superstructure. But on the other hand, if the bottom is struck off we do not know where we will be. Why should we be so very impatient.

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Have we come to that stage when we can stand up and find fault with the Government, with the persons responsible for the scheme that nothing has been done. Only some preliminary work has been done. So, according to me the time is not ripe or in other words we have not come to a stage when the scheme can be subjected to criticism. With regard to the expense, true, Sir, we have to spend a good deal. I think it was 8 lakhs. I am not concerned with the arithmetic of it. If this 8 lakhs will enable the University to realise some of the results anticipated it is a slender figure After all, what are the prime necessities of a human being They are food, water, air andshelter. But spiritual food is necessary. That is, education is also necessary. Therefore, one should not grudge the money spent on it. It has not only the value in the work and the subsequent results of the work done by the products of the University. But, Sir, it is also preventive, just as hygiene, and medicine. These are things which are not to be disregarded. And these are the primary needs of humanity and any amount of money spent cannot be a waste. According to me, Sir, if we can produce one capable Engineer, one capable Doctor and one honest and true Lawer, and one honest Politician, any amount of money spent on that University is well spent (*Hear, hear.*)

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has 3 minutes more.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Then I shall say something about the residential University. Sir, I am in complete agreement with the view that we should have a residential University. The reasons, of course, to me are these. I am very much interested in the disciplinary life of the student. I fear, and my fear is well founded, that the absence of a residential University, to put it very mildly, has affected the moral discipline of the students. The students must be away, according to me, from their homes so long as they remain votaries of learning and study. They must be free from all sorts of sensations and influences of the town.

In the residential University a large number of students actually will attend to their studies under the guidance of masters, professors or principals who will inspire respect and culture in them. That is the desideratum. That is the ideal of the University. But this is only an ideal. I am sure we may be able to see that the Travancore University eventually emerges or ripens into a residential University. This University may be fixed somewhere in Nedumangad or in any other place. There, a colony of students and professors may live, say as a colony. This is what will take place eventually. Again, I say this is only an ideal. Much more funds are required for this and we can hope that the funds will come in due course.

With respect to the control over the University I may say a few words.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will finish.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: It is true that we have no control over the details. But if there are any drawbacks when the Pro-Vice-

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[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar.]

Chancellor prays for the grant in the next budget we can point out tha fact in very severe terms. After all, the fund is under the control of the Senate and the Syndicate. When we create an institution, when we are given a certain amount of self-government, with a certain amount of funds it is up to you to utilise that for your best needs. You must accept it rather than say that the Legislature has no control over it. The Legislature and the Government can watch over the Senate.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will finish.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR : Sir, one word about the value of degrees. It all depends upon the students. The Travancore product can stand not only as one to one with the products of other Universities, but sometimes, I may say, that in their achievements the Travancore product can excel others It is not dependent upon the University but it depends upon our children.

MR. V CHANDAMIAH : Sir, I am an old man (*Laughter*). Men of younger generation are present here. I have studied for three years in the college. This is all the qualification that I have. I am now 70 years old. To begin with, when the University proposal came before this House for the first time, I was one of those members who not only supported it whole-heartedly but also welcomed it. To me it is a long felt want. I feel sincerely happy that the University is an accomplished fact.

It sometimes happens that when educational matters are discussed any person including myself talks as if he is an expert. This is pardonable because everybody has children to educate. The University is so young that it is not time for any one to start criticising it. It is in the process of making. Any man who has built a house knows that criticisms made during the construction do not help very much in the progress of the building. At the same time, no good house can be built unless the person who is going to use it has very clear ideas and plans as to the kind of accommodation and conveniences he wants. But to my mind there is one aspect which deserves emphasis. I refer to the great need for the encouragement of the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. As long as our colleges were a part of the University of Madras we had to keep in touch with that Presidency. I now hope, with our destiny in our own hands, we shall be able to make greater speed in our attempts to save our children and our grandchildren from the strain of having to learn everything in a foreign language.

The shaping of the University is a matter for experts. Even as in the case of building a house every sensible owner has the fullest confidence in the architect and the Engineer or, to put it in the mother-tongue ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസം, so also in the building up of the University we must repose confidence in the experts who are shaping it.

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Sir, I am an old man. It may not be given to me to live and see the fruit of our present labours. But I take great comfort in the thought that what we have done in starting a University will prove a great good to my children and children's children. I wish the University every success.

Sir, Hindustani is a language of Hindustan, a name with which India was known before it was called India. People object in Madras to study that language. They studied Urdu and Persian during Muslim Raj, and studied English under the British Raj. Now under the Congress Raj they refuse to study Hindustani the language of the country and a fight is going on. The fight must soon end and will soon end. Hisdustani is going to be the *Lingua Franca* of India and also will take the place of English. I compare that section of the people of Madras who are standing against the teaching of Hindustani with those Mulvis who preached to the Muslims in the name of religion not to study English, and if they studied English, they said, they would go to Hell. The result was that even to this moment we the Muslims are lagging behind. As is the fate of Muslims to-day, so would be the fate of all Travancoreans tomorrow who would object to learn Hindustani. We were never behind in taking up to education. We should forthwith avail ourselves of the oportunity to take up Hindustani which will soon replace English and be the *Lingua Franca* of India.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സർ, ഒരു പ്രായിൻറ് അഫ് ഓർഡർ. എഴുതിവച്ചതു് നോക്കിവായിക്കാമോ?

PRESIDENT: The honourable member is refreshing his memory. (*Laughter*) Mr. Chandamiah will refresh himself a little more loudly.

MR. V. CHANDAMIAH: Sir, you may excuse me. I am an old man. (*Laughter.*)

therefore beg to request the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps to introduce Hindustani as a compulsory subject in all schools from the beginning of the next school year.

In this connection, I shall, with the permission of the Chair, say something about our present system of education. It stands in very urgent need of being overhauled. It is well known that it is the present system of education that is responsible for the educated unemployed and the consequent discontent and also to our present indebtedness. Every year the number of discontents is increasing. Is it not high time that Government should come forward and cry halt?

Sir, you said in a speech in Marthandom that in the University which you were going to establish in Travancore, instruction will be given on the model of how the Rishis of old gave instructions in Upanishads to their desciples under the shade of the banyan tree. I believe, Sir, that you are by your arrangement going to make education

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[Mr. V. Chandamiah.]

easy and cheap. In every Province and Indian State, they have taken steps to make the language of the place as the medium of instruction. In Hyderabad..... .....

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, we cannot hear anything.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will finish soon. (*Laughter*).

MR. V. CHANDAMIAH: In Hyderabad the whole instruction is given in Urdu and they say it is a great success. The same thing they say about Mysore where the medium of instruction is Kanarese.

MR. P. K. KUNJU: I like to know whether he opposes or supports the motion?

PRESIDENT: The honourable member may wait and see what he says.

MR. P. K. KUNJU: I can't hear anything.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member Mr. Kunju wants to hear you, Mr. Chandamiah.

MR. V. CHANDAMIAH: In the whole Muslim world there are a few who have not got a reading knowledge of Arabic. In Travancore there are a very few children who do not know to read the Holy Koran. 95 per cent of them can recite the Holy Koran by heart. In such a community Arabic is not taught beyond the Secondary Schools and not in the College classes. Arabic is a language which has a culture of its own.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will finish shortly. He is exceeding his time.

MR. V. CHANDAMIAH: Sir, you know much better than myself and so many others about Islam and its culture. Not only I but the whole community excepts you to help us in our aspirations. I therefore request you to establish an Arabic Chair in the University. Let it not be dropped for want of funds. If the amount is mentioned we will go throughout the whole State, nay, to the other parts of India a-begging to get the amount.

With these remarks, I oppose the motion.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, I support the motion and I wish to draw the attention of the House to one or two important matters concerning University education. As regards the principle underlying the establishment of an University in Travancore, and the need for an institution of this kind, there can hardly be any difference of opinion. As is pointed out by Dr. Harler the nucleus of the University has long been in existence and with the facilities that are available, it is only in the fitness of things that Government have decided upon the establishment of an University.

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In supporting the motion, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the desirability of making some changes in women's education under which domestic science, music and home industries be given prominence. My humble suggestion is that some features of Professor Karvis Women's Indian University at Poona may be adopted here with such changes as are necessary to suit local conditions. It is a matter for gratification, that last year, during Budget time our University Special Officer pointed out that the Travancore Uiiversity is not going to be a replica of the existing Universities, but entirely a different one. In this connection, I wish to urge that regarding the scheme of appointments in the University, the question of giving encouragement to women graduates ought to engage the earnest attention of Government. With these words, I supprrt the motion.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion. But, I do really welcome the intention that underlies it. Mr. K. T. Thomas who moved the cut motion moved it because he wanted to impress on the attention of the House the fact that the University has not advanced as much as the members expected. That only shows the anxiety with which members of this House have been affectionately watching the progress of the University. It only shows the earnestness with which he desires the University to progress. From this standpoint I welcome the attitude of the member who moved the motion. But at the same time, Sir, I differ from the mover in passing a censure motion upon the Government, for the simple reason that it is evidently too early to comment upon the activities of the University. It is perhaps only a few days, or probably a few weeks, since the University really began to function (*Hear, hear*). If you now sit in judgment over the meagre work that has been done it will not be justified. As a matter of fact, the University has not done any work. Mr. K. T. Thomas pointed out that the University has not only done no work but it has submitted no information regarding the modifications that has to be effected in the schools in the State. His complaint is that in the note of the Pro-Vice Chancellor there is no indication of the modifications that are to be effected in the schools. I must first of all say that an indication of the modifications in the school course will find a place naturally not in the note supplied by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The question is legitimately one to be answered by the Director of Public Instruction. The schools are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and therefore the modifications that are to be effected in the schools and the change in the syllabuses, naturally have to be published by the Director of Public Instruction and we should not expect, in the note supplied by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor about the work of the University, any information concerning that. And then, Sir, as I have already stated, it is not time yet for anybody to judge of any of the activities of our new University.

It was pointed out by certain honourable members that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has broken the promise which he gave last year to this side of the House that the University will be worked with an amount not much higher than what was being spent now on collegiate

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[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

education. Sir, I am really surprised at honourable members of the House protesting against an expenditure of just eight lakhs of rupees on a University! I would only invite the attention of the honourable members to the most recently developed University in India, namely, the Benares University. The Vice-Chancellor of that University, the person who has been the soul and the spirit behind it, began his work for the University with the expectation to spend five crores of rupees upon it. More than half of it has already been spent, and yet the University is not complete. Malavayaji even now says that unless he is able to reach rupees five crores, his University would not satisfy all his expectations. Now, Sir, we have also launched upon a University. One point that the honourable members of the House and the public of Travancore should remember is that it is because the Government of Travancore have already spent more than a crore of rupees on collegiate education, and because private agencies also have spent another half-a-crore or so in that direction, that we have now been able to start a University here. That is exactly the reason why we find it possible to run this University with this small amount of money eight lakhs per annum.

There is also this further point which has to be borne in mind. This small allotment of eight lakhs of rupees includes not only the expenditure which the Government have been incurring on collegiate education as shown in the budget. For several other institutions also have been transferred to the University. The Sanskrit College has been transferred. So also the Law College. In addition to these Colleges, there are also minor institutions like the Public Library and the Museum which also have now been transferred to the University. It will be noted that, out of the Rs. 8 lakhs now demanded for the University, about 4½ or 5 lakhs.....

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Rs. 6 lakhs.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, this point has been made perfectly clear in the Financial Secretary's speech. Of the six lakhs of rupees that has to be spent on these colleges and other institutions, there is feei ncome to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs, so that the balance of Rs. 4 lakhs has to be met out of the eight lakhs allowed for the University. Out of the balance of about 4 lakhs, Rs. 2½ lakhs is set apart for capital expenditure, for the construction of new buildings for the University, so that the additional amount sanctioned for actual University expenses is only 1½ lakhs. This point has been explicitely stated by the Financial Secretary in his speech in which he has pointed out that a sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs has been provided for the natural and legitimate expansion of the University. Therefore, Sir, the amount allotted for the University is by no means excessive; and we are certainly happy to find that the University has been able to begin work and is actually working with such a small outlay.

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Sir, some other points were raised in the course of the discussion, but I am sorry, I do not have the time to deal with them now. I may say, Sir, that I welcome the enthusiasm that has been exhibited here in this discussion; because that shows how keenly the people are watching the progress of the University.

I oppose the motion.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I rise to oppose the motion. for, I find that the opposition to the University is based mainly on data purely hypothetical, Sir. As I have pointed out to this House once before, the question whether a particular item of expenditure can be justified or not depends upon the results. Certainly, any amount of expenditure incurred on the University could not be considered too much provided the results are satisfactory. My friend Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai cited the instance of the Benares University. So far as the results of our University are concerned, it is too early to judge. Therefore, the only point is whether we are at present able to meet the present requirements of the University: and I find from the budget that we *are* able to do it.

Sir, I want to make one or two suggestions for the consideration of those who are working for the University. Happily, Sir, our University is in the position of a beginner, not having therefore the deadweight of tradition or vested interests. Therefore, any suggestion which is reasonable may be considered on its merits.

Sir, about a year or two ago I had the temerity to suggest, at a meeting where the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor presided, that education must be with a purpose; and then, I was almost torn to pieces by the President who said that education must be for its own sake. Sir, I have since bestowed some thought over the question, and I have also read something about it. I must say, I am unrepentent. I believe, Sir, that, from the days of Cardinal Newman to whom the University was a place of retirment for the highly intellectual people to contemplate, and the days of Mathew Arnold for whom the University was the nucleus of aeration, of light and learning, we have now come to a stage when it will be ideal to say that there is anything like education for its own sake. Sir, it is high time for the University authorities to combine cultural education with education which will give a living wage to the student. I would therefore suggest that the University authorities would do well to consider what is called the Wardha Scheme of education. On an analysis of it, I find that it aims at giving every student, through some handicraft, the means of earning his livelihood as well as attaining culture.

Sir, it is possible to view that scheme with the silent cynicism of a superman or with the reverent curiosity of a scholar who searches after light. I want the authorities of our University to consider the scheme on its own merits particularly in view of the fact that Travancore is heading towards a social, educational and economic revolution in the sense that we are upholding the claims of cottage industry in preference to the highly centralised factory industries. Travancore is

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[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

so highly fitted for that on account of the fact that our people are mainly agriculturists who are already to a very large extent engaged in certain important cottage industries. And, with the Pallivasal Scheme it will be quite easy for us to set the ideal, for the rest of India and the world, of organising a kind of education which will give to the people a living wage from cottage industries. Therefore, Sir, I commend the scheme for the earnest csnsideration of the sponsors of the University.

I would also further suggest, Sir, that the medium of instruction should be the vernacular. A lot of time and energy is now being wasted by imparting instruction through a foreign language. That needs no argument, Sir; if not to-day, tomorrow, we must have it.

One word more, Sir. I find from the papers supplied to me that while the Chairs of English, History, etc., have Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers on high salaries, when we come to Oriental Studies, the very crux of the matter, which after all is what we are really concerned with, we find only what are called Superintendents on just Rs. 150 or even less. Sir, this invidious distinction ought to be effaced. Either reduce the pay of the other people to this lower level—I support that—or raise those people to that higher pay; because all of them do the same kind of work and the same amount of work.

With these words I oppose the motion.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, I may be permitted to offer a few remarks in the light of my experience in one of the foremost Universities in India, *viz.*, the Benares Hindu University. When I left the University in 1936 the annual recurring expenditure was between Rs. 11 and 12 lakhs. With regard to the Technological Department, we have degree courses in engineering, mining and metallurgy, industrial chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, and so on. These Departments were working during the last six years. The University has been trying to co-ordinate these sections into an Institute of Technology; but as yet they have not succeded in doing so although it is now ten years since the attempt was first made. They have excellent Professors; and Malavyaji can easily get the services of Professors from other universities; still all these 10 years it has not been possible for them to organise a Technological Institute. Sir, taking the experience into consideration, I should say that it is too early to suggest that a Technological Department in our University should spring into existence all on a sudden.

Then again, Sir, we had an Institute of Agricultural Research there, which we started with the help of the Government of India, I mean, the Imperial Agricultural Institute of Pusa. It is nearly 6 or 7 years since it was started; still it is not yet complete. Similarly in order to raise our diploma course in pharmaceutical chemistry to a degree course we had to get down the expert opinion of some professors in Germany and America, and that took 2 or 3 years.

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Therefore, Sir, looking at our new University with the experience of some modern Indian Universities like Benares, Aligarh or Lucknow, I think there is no reason for criticising our University. It is only a few months since it was started. It is too early to Judge.

With regard to technological research, Sir, I should think that in Travancore there are several rising industries like the coir industry and the fish industry, for the further development of which research is necessary. As I find from the Pro-Vice Chancellor's note, this year, provision has been made only for Textile Technology in the Technological Department of our University. As I said there is ample scope for research also in the coir industry, fish industry canning and so on. If only honourable members would wait for some time more and then criticise the University that would be fair to the authorities of the University.

I oppose the motion, Sir.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, it is a matter for gratification to Government, and of encouragement to me personally, that the Travancore University Scheme has been the subject of such keen interest and lively discussion in this House, and that the honourable members of all sections of this House have taken an active part in the debate.

I must, however, regret, Sir, that the honourable members of the State Congress Party have adopted methods of controversy which are not at all commendable. Their criticism has been, as Mr. Krishna Aiyar so aptly pointed out, purely destructive. I wish my honourable Friend, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, whose interest in education has been genuine and continuous for many years, had used his energies to place before this House and for my advantage constructive suggestions for the development and expansion of the University. I hope and trust that, when he recovers from the political pre-occupations and afflictions in which he is at present involved and he is again free to devote his time to the cause of education, he will be of real help to us in the University. (Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai: *(Hear, hear.)*

Well, Sir, I shall first deal with one or two important topics about which members have either asked for information or have been led away by various misconceptions. First, Sir, with regard to the finances of the University. In this respect, I am very grateful to Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai, one of our Syndicate members, who has, to a certain extent, elucidated the position. In the first place, Sir, I have come to the House with a demand for Rs. 8 lakhs. Our total income is Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs from Government and about Rs. 2 lakhs from fee-income. Out of this Rs. 2½ lakhs are for capital expenditure for the University Convocation Hall, Senate House, any building that may be required for the Engineering Section and so on. The remaining sum of Rs. 7½ lakhs, Sir, are for the recurring expenditure of the University. Out of this Rs. 7½ lakhs, Rs. 6 lakhs have to meet the current expenditure for various institutions which Government are

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already running, not only colleges and hostels, but as Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai pointed out, the Public Library, the Observatory, the Central Technological Institute, the Museum, the various minor industrial sections of the Department of Industries and so on, and only Rs. 1½ lakhs are available for the University office, for examinations and for the new schemes projected by the University. Well, Sir, there has been no intention on the part of the Government or on the part of the University to escape from the control of the legislature in the matter of finance. The proper procedure when the normal machinery of the University has been set up will be that the detailed budget will be prepared in the University Office and it will be placed before the Syndicate. After it is passed by the Syndicate it will be placed before the Senate. The detailed budget will have to be approved by the Senate and all the cut motions and substantive motions will be moved there. Then the budget will have to be presented to Government and the Government will place the budget before the Legislature in the form of a lump sum provision as now, as grant to the University but it is likely that in the form of an appendix the details of the Budget will be shown for the information of the members. This year, as the Senate has not yet come into existence, we have to come before the Legislature with a demand for a lump sum without giving specific details about every item.

Then, Sir, with regard to the remarks of Mr. K. T. Thomas on the re-organization of education, I was rather amused. It is like planting something and immediately pulling it up by the roots to see how it is growing. As Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai stated, we started the University only in June. Our University started work in June. We first began to admit the first under-graduates of the University in June. Here are members asking how have you re-organised education. It is not at all fair, Sir, either to the Government or to the University. The re-organisation of education is a very difficult and very complicated problem.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: Does the member realise that the question was to Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I am answering for Government. I am representing Government here on the floor of this House. The Education Department by itself cannot deal with it. The University by itself cannot deal with it either. It must be by collaboration of the authorities of the Education Department and the authorities of the University and we shall have to consult various non-official bodies and interests also. We are too busy now with the development of the new activities, Engineering and Textile Technology and so on. When the University authorities and other bodies have been set up and have started working, steps will be taken for consulting these University bodies, the Senate and the Faculties and so on and from the University side the question of reorganisation will be examined and proposals will be

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formulated. Similarly, my honourable Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, will look at the question from the departmental side and consult his Headmasters and the Division Inspectors and put forward proposals. Then we two will put our heads together and have conferences in which all the interest concerned will be represented and the matter will be fully examined. A year ago the Madras Education Department put forward certain proposals and nothing has come out of them even now. There has been wrangling over every aspect of the proposals. As I said, it is a very difficult and complicated problem and Mahatma Gandhi has put his foot into it now by expressing very radical and very revolutionary ideas about University education. He says "Abolish the Colleges. Let all our colleges be maintained by private subscriptions and let us have the vernacular as the medium of instruction for all grades of education." "After me the deluge. I do not mind if there is a temporary chaos for the present." That is one side. There is some truth in what he says, but if his views are accepted the result will be a complete upsetting of existing things. We cannot start on a clean slate, as Mr. Subramonia Aiyar pointed out. How far the educational system in Madras and the other Congress Provinces is going to be overhauled we have yet to see. Mahatma Gandhi is the dictator so far as every activity of the Indian National Congress is concerned and if his view about overhauling education is accepted and applied to University education I do not know what is going to happen. I feel glad we have started our University. We do not want Congress dictators to come and dictate to us on educational matters and local needs. We have enough trouble with them in politics and we shall try and get on without their interference in educational matters at least.

Another question, Sir, which Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai raised is with regard to Engineering. He said "Why are you starting Engineering? What are you going to do with these 18 Engineers whom you are going to produce year after year?" This question was very carefully examined at three elaborate conferences—I myself got rather tired of these conferences after sometime-which experts from the Engineering department and University people attended. The Engineers, official and non-official, were there. We examined this question elaborately, and we decided that in the best interests of the State, Engineering should form the backbone of technological development and study in Travancore. We examined the various needs of each Department and we found that the average number of vacancies in the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering departments of Government will be about 10 to 12 per year. Then, with the Pallivasal Scheme and cheap power and the development of cottage industries by means of cheap power there will be more need for trained men. So, we provided for the Diploma course, and certificate course. With the Government insisting upon contractors having qualified engineers to assist them in carrying out their contracts, we hope that some trained engineers will be employed by private contractors. It was therefore after very careful, very deliberate and very anxious consideration that Government came to this division. In Travancore if

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you are going to have Technology the very first thing to do is to start the Engineering course. It forms the backbone of Technology. Mr. Thanu Pillai's next point, Sir, was about certificate courses under Textile Technology. I consider it purely captious criticism to say. Why knitting, durry-making and so on? That was not the main object. The main object was to start Diploma courses in Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry. We shall try and get the best men for these Diploma courses. I ask, Sir, why should not the certificate courses be run under the supervision of the University staff. It is really good that the best men available should have control and supervision over these courses.

Then, Sir, with regard to oriental culture. I can assure Dr. Harler that we are not going.....

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: What about Laboratory Technology?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: We are not going to become too 'arty.' If you will examine the Preamble of the University Regulation you will find :

"Whereas we have decided to effecct a re-organisation of the system of education in the State with a view to the gradual development of technical and technological education."

That, Sir, is the first and foremost aim.

"And whereas it is desirable to make greater and more systematic provision for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of applied Science."

That is our second important aim.

"And whereas it is further desirable in the interests of the cultural and educational advancement of all classes of Our subjects, to provide for the conservation and promotion of Kerala Art and Culture."

That is the third aim. So that, Dr. Harler need have no apprehensions that we are going to waste money on art and artists. I do not see what objection there can be to the expression 'Kerala Art.' Everybody knows that art is universal. As a specific, subordinate item in the general study of art, we have Kerala art. We speak of Japanese Art. We speak of Chinese Art. We speak of European Art. In that sense Kerala art was put in here. If and when we have courses in Fine Arts, Students will not take a course in a narrow, specialised thing known as Kerala Art. They are going to take the general course in Fine Arts and specialise, in their final year, in Kerala Art.

With regard to the study of Arabic and Urdu, I can assure my honourable Friend Mr. Chandamiah that when the donation of the late Nawab Abdul Hakin materialises we will certainly give, under the department of Oriental Culture due encouragement to Arabic and Urdu. With regard to Malayalam my honourable Friend Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai will find that we propose as soon as possible to organise a Publication Department and it is in the Publication Department that

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we propose to produce translations and adoptations of the best works in English and the European languages. We are also going to try and produce college text-books and we are going to prepare glossaries of scientific terms and so on. I see my honourable Friend, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai making a violent gesture. Let me assure him that Tamil will not be forgotten.

Then, Sir, another very important problem is the medium of instruction. That again, Sir, is tied up with this general problem of educational re-organisation. Before we make or simultaneously with our making Malayalam the medium of instruction, it will be necessary for Government to make Malayalam the language of the courts, to make Malayalam the language of the Administration, to make Malayalam the language of the services. Otherwise, any attempt to make Malayalam the medium of instruction in schools and colleges alone will prove a failure. Therefore, it is a very big question and it cannot be tackled from the educational side alone. It has to be looked at from the general, national and nation-building point of view. Various political, economic and social factors are involved. The difficulty about text-books and technical terms is not so great. If only we have the will, we can produce them. But the more serious difficulty is that you will be lowering the quality of your graduates if you alone go in for it. Unless this reform is taken up in all the Provinces and in the whole of India, our students will be under a handicap. Our students will have to compete for All India Service Examinations and we have to provide special facilities for them to compete for All-India Service Examinations. In the Madras University English is still the medium of instruction.

I must say something, Sir, about the Wardha Scheme. I attach great importance to the Wardha Seheme. I am not looking upon it with the cynicism of a superman. In fact, I made a speech commending the very good points of the scheme at the last meeting of the All-India Educational Conference at Calcutta. But, as I say, the whole question turns upon this problem of re-organisation. In the first place the most important thing for us will be to get competent and trained teachers who shall be able to work, if not the Wardha Scheme in detail at least the main features of the Wardha Scheme, such as general education being given through a particular craft.

MR. K. T. THOMAS: Sir, there is considerable misapprehension entertained in respect of the issue underlying the motion, and where exactly the censure should be is the point. But so far as I am concerned, the censure should be carried straight at the doors of Government.

PRESIDENT: There is no time for making a speech now. Does the member press the motion?

MR. K. T. THOMAS: Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is

"to reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 *under Demand* X *by Rs.*5

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The motion was put to vote and lost.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum not exeeeding Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X—Travancore University.

The question was put to vote and carried.

The Demand was made.

The following motions lapsed.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

336. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Rs. 5.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

337. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. N. VELOO ACHARY:

338. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. K. KESAVAN:

339. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI:

340. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Rs. 5.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW:

341. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

342. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

343. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,00,000 under Demand X by Re. 1.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNT OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,87,111 under Demand XI—General Administration—excluding Financial Secretariat, Account Office, Legislative Bodies and Public Service Commissioner.

The following motions were ruled out of order.

344. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,995 for Assistant Secretaries by Re. 1.
345. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,995 for Assistant Secretaries by Re. 1.
346. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,995 for Assistant Secretaries by Re. 1.

Motion No. 347.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I move

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,995 for Assistant Secretaries by Re. 1.

To discuss the necessity for appointing people who are in other departments as Assistant Secretaries. A general policy in the matter of appointments has been laid down by Government. Certain communities are given a fixed percentage of appointments. Equality is not being meted out to the unrepresented communities in the matter

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